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Friday, February 14, 1913.

Red, as some say, may be "the king of colors," but purple is the color for kings.

Col. Roosevelt says that William Dean Howells is the best living writer of fiction. Now let Mr. Howells divide honors with the Colonel, and honors will be easy.

West Virginia appears to be very much in a state of war, actually and politically. It is to be hoped that the strenuousness of our times will not be allowed to go too far there.

The Free Press prints a number of portraits of Detroit women "who don't want to vote." Well, it isn't at all likely that any law will ever undertake to compel them to do so.

Yuan Shi Kai has decided to have a fleet of air ships, and contemplates the use of aviation in police duty as well as in war. Thus the oldest of nations picks up the newest of ideas and builds on them.

The official Porto Rican publication El Progreso de Puerto Rico claims that mosquitoes have been exterminated, and are now unknown in and about San Juan. But the fight to get this result has been a hard one.

British Ambassador James Bryce is to be made a member of The Hague's permanent court of arbitration. That will ensure us at least one man who would not be "set" against us from the start if we had anything to arbitrate.

It seems almost too good to be true, that report that President Wilson's inaugural message is to contain only two thousand words. A shrewd stroke it is to make friends with the newspapers, if the report turns out to be correct.

The usual contention about game laws is on. There seems a continual zig-zag in our game legislation, with the line drawn one way by one legislature and in another way by another. Why not take the advice of experts, and make the laws vary according to conditions as found out and explained?

Conditions in the City of Mexico are so bad that unless relief comes soon, they cannot be tolerated. When there is no safety in our or other diplomatic headquarters, and Americans are shot down without consideration, then either a sudden change or effectual intervention must speedily come.

The Smoot organ comes to the rescue of Smoot as a great orator, overshadowing General Miles as a favorite of Grand Army men. "It is to laugh." And yet it says that it hasn't read Smoot's speech. Nor has any one else save Smoot, his stenographer, and an unhappy proofreader, nor is likely to read it.

And now some of the Democratic leaders are suggesting an extension of the Vreeland law as a temporary expedient until currency legislation can be perfected. That would serve, no doubt, especially as \$500,000,000 in emergency currency is already prepared and lying in the Treasury vaults ready for issue in case of a panic. But no panic threatens, and as long as there is a clear sky, why prepare for a storm?

The Tribune has a pleasant reminder from the third annual potato breakfast at Twin Falls, Idaho. We are glad to see interest growing in the better cultivation of the potato; for this product can and ought to be made one of the great wealth-yielding crops of all this mountain region. Soil and climate conditions are similar to those in the original home of the potato, where it was first discovered, and we ought to take advantage to the fullest extent of our good fortune in this respect.

Referring to William Rockefeller's case, the Philadelphia Record sums up sensibly in these words: "When a man is summoned to testify before a committee of Congress he should not surround his estate with guards to keep out process-servers, or disguise himself when he goes out to ride, or slip out of the country like a fugitive from justice. He should accept service, and if too ill to respond should send evidence thereof and be ready to receive a physician chosen by the committee."

Respect for the Government demands this, and it will save trouble to the witness."

THE FEROCIOUS TAXING PLAN.

We are glad to see that the mining men of Utah are alert and are making a strenuous fight against the ferocious taxing proposition contained in Senate Bill No. 61. It is a scalp-lifting proposition, sure enough, so far as the mines are concerned. It would tax them on every possible basis, and would not allow them the ordinary credits that always naturally and properly come into consideration in the fair financial treatment of any business proposition. The measure would tax the mines without mercy or rebate, and would even impose double taxation upon them.

It would tax everything in sight in the mine, and would allow nothing for expenditure in developing that mine. At the same time that it taxes all value that can be seen, it requires a taxation on net proceeds of mines. In this the proposition is precisely as though the merchant might be taxed upon all of his goods without allowing him any rebate whatever, and in addition tax him on the net proceeds of his business for the year. It would tax all assets and credits, and would allow nothing for debts. Such taxation, individually applied, would provoke universal revolt; so why should it be applied to mines?

Surely a measure like that is of such a far-reaching, unjust character, and it would introduce such a new and scolding principle into the taxing system of the State as would utterly overturn all ideas of justice, and set aside all precedent and all consideration for the taxpayer.

Another requirement of this grossly unfair taxing proposition is the requirement that all of the plats and drawings and workings in the mines must be submitted to the board of equalization; thus throwing open to public view the most hidden secrets and recesses of the mine. But it often is the case that it would be extremely damaging to a mining company to have its plats and drawings thus exposed to public view. There is no reason whatever why it should be done, any more than that the day books, journals, ledgers, and other accounts of a merchant should be transcribed and forwarded to the State Board of Equalization. No business man would want all of the figures of his business thus made public, and there is no reason why mines should be selected for this sort of inquisitorial examination.

But in fact it is not alone mines that are subject to this exacting taxation and inquisitorial inquiry; the same principle runs through the bill as applied to all species of property. There is nothing considered in favor of the taxpayer. The whole purpose, text, and idea in the bill is to make the taxpayer the helpless prey of the taxgatherer. Nothing is to be concealed, no reserves are to be permitted; the taxpayer must show up everything, and must pay on everything.

We do not doubt but that it would be possible for the State Board of Equalization to add very materially to the State's revenue and correspondingly to the burden of the taxpayers, if this bill investing such extraordinary powers in that board were to pass. But the Legislature that would pass such a measure as this, throwing open the constituency of every member to such caustic brutality, would undoubtedly receive, and would certainly deserve, the execration of the public and the damnation of every taxpayer.

COL. ROOSEVELT RENEWS.

Col. Roosevelt returns to the charge in his assault upon the Idaho Supreme Court for its ruling his electors off the official ballot in Idaho, and for its punishment of the Idaho editors who objected to that ruling. We do not see, however, that in this fresh assault upon the court he adds anything either to the force or the scope of his former criticism.

As we have said heretofore, we consider that Col. Roosevelt's argument against the Idaho Supreme Court is valid and sound; we do not believe that a court should so construe the law as to deprive the people of their rights in voting. A court is fully justified in holding that a Legislature never intends to deprive legal voters of their right of suffrage; but to deprive voters of their rightful choice as to whom they will vote for, is the same thing as depriving them of their voting rights; rights which are constitutionally assured, and which no legislature has the right to deny.

But in this fresh assault of Colonel Roosevelt upon the Idaho Supreme Court he shows the same fatal weakness that he has done heretofore in his assaults upon that court. He entirely ignores the California case, which was essentially the same as the Idaho case, the chief difference being that in Idaho his electors were ruled off the ticket, and in California the Taft electors were ruled off; but the principle in both cases is precisely the same. Col. Roosevelt therefore convicts himself of special pleading and of interested motives when he assails the Idaho Supreme Court and says no word against the like action of the California Supreme Court. Principle is principle, and if it is wrong to deprive the Roosevelt men in Idaho of their right to vote for Col. Roosevelt, as we hold it was decidedly wrong, it was an equal wrong to deprive the Taft men in California of their right to vote for Taft. The two cases are precisely alike, and Col. Roosevelt betrays himself when he keeps up such raging accusations against the Idaho Supreme Court and utterly fails to say a word of condemnation of the California Supreme Court. To say that in Idaho the court acted against his interests and in California in favor of his interests, and

that, therefore, Col. Roosevelt assails in one case and silently approves in the other, is to convict him of the grossest inconsistency and a shameful selfishness that spoils his plea.

UTAH'S "CONSERVATISM."

The attitude of the State of Utah with respect to her acts on some recent occasions is causing comment, more or less unfavorable, toward the State. Utah voted for President Taft, and was one of two States that did so, Vermont being the other. And now the Utah Senate has rejected the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct popular election of U. S. Senators. This causes the Springfield (Mass.) Republican to make the following editorial comment:

The political conservatism of Utah is becoming very notable by contrast with most of the States in the vicinity. Its Legislature has now rejected the amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the direct popular election of United States Senators. Utah also was one of the few States that rejected the income tax amendment. It is now one of the few remaining strongholds of conservatism in tariff legislation, and its United States Senators, Smoot andutherland, are among the most conservative members of the upper branch of Congress. There is no reason to believe that they represent their constituents. We do not attempt to account for Utah's political attitude on ecclesiastical grounds, although the question naturally arises whether the State's conservatism does not emanate largely from the rich church hierarchy that is still said to dominate in all of its affairs.

With respect to the rejection of the income tax amendment by Utah, that was an act of party perfidy that cannot possibly be excused. The State platform of the dominant party explicitly approved that amendment, and pledged the party to its ratification; but when the Legislature met there was opposition, and the amendment was not only and treacherously rejected. No one word can be said in favor of that rejection. It was a shameful betrayal of a pledge to the public, a repudiation of an election pledge which must react to the shame of all concerned in it.

With respect to the support of President Taft in this State, no excuses are necessary. We believe that history will vindicate the action of Utah and of Vermont in this, and will show that these two States, comparatively small and insignificant as they are when sized up against the great States of the Union, were the two that kept the better faith and preserved the higher traditions of this country. The defeat of President Taft was altogether unjustifiable, and the regret at that defeat will in our judgment be immensely keener a little further along than it is now, and will be generally displayed.

With respect to the rejection of the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of U. S. Senators by popular vote, the rejection of that by the Utah State Senate for the reasons stated by Senators, seems to us to be unjustifiable; but on the general proposition, we see no reason for the ratification of that amendment, since any State is at liberty now and has at all times been at liberty to select its Senators by popular vote if it so desires. In Oregon the popular vote determines the legislative choice, and although Republican Legislatures are elected, they choose Democrats to be United States Senators, because Democrats have carried the election before the people and won in the popular majority. Throughout the Southern States primaries dictate the choice of the Senators, and the Legislatures are merely recording bodies to register that choice, precisely as the electoral college is a recording body to register the choice of the people at the previous November election for President and Vice-President. It is always a good rule to avoid over-legislation, and to leave out unnecessary clauses in a Constitution; and since the proposition to elect U. S. Senators by popular vote is wholly unnecessary, as this can be fully done without such amendment, we consider that the rejection of that amendment was entirely proper, not only for Utah but for any State.

The criticism which our Massachusetts contemporary makes upon the Utah Senators is entirely correct. They stand on the standpoint of the status quo, and they assume their full share of the evil responsibility for the split in the Republican party which lost that party the election last November. The further surmise that the State's conservatism is largely based upon the conservative views of the rich Church hierarchy is undoubtedly correct. The outcry in the News to the effect that there is no hierarchy in the Mormon Church, of course, must be rejected, as so much of the protestation and whining of that paper has to be thrown aside from time to time.

TAFT AND PRECEDENT.

The announcement that President Taft will appear in the Senate and take part in the memorial exercises in honor of Vice President Sherman will, when it is fulfilled, break a precedent of considerably more than a hundred years' standing. In all that time no President has appeared before Congress to take any part in any exercises or proceedings or personally to deliver any verbal address or make any verbal communication; so that his appearance on this occasion will be a notable precedent.

Presidents Washington and Adams appeared personally before the Senate and delivered their messages by word of mouth. Jefferson, however, discontinued this custom, sending a note accompanying his "message in writing." In the one hundred and twelve years intervening between that message in writing from President Jefferson, no President has ever delivered a spoken address to Congress or either branch of Congress.

Why did Jefferson break the precedent set by Washington and Adams? We note that the Springfield (Mass.) Republican gives the explanation that "Jefferson was an indifferent public speaker, and he knew also that oratory was not his strong point." Therefore, he avoided public speaking as much as possible. And the Republican states that "this fact partly explains his

action in establishing the written message custom."

The propriety of President Taft appearing before the Senate and taking part in the exercises in memory of Vice-President Sherman will not be doubted by any one, and his presence will be welcomed in the Senate as affording strong proof of the good fellowship between President Taft and Vice-President Sherman, and the sincerity of Taft feels at Mr. Sherman's death. The breaking of a custom one hundred and twelve years old is not to be regretted, but rather to be commended on such an occasion as this.

PORTO RICO VS. PHILIPPINES.

Here is a significant declaration which we find in the Cleveland Plain Dealer: "No one suggests giving up Porto Rico. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the distant Philippines, Porto Rico is definitely and permanently American."

That is an obvious truth, and it is a truth which sums up the different results arrived at by a proper policy adopted by the United States on the one hand and an improper policy adopted by the United States on the other hand.

In the matter of Porto Rico there were no barriers put up to the exclusion of American enterprise, American investment, American industry, and American capital. Americans went into Porto Rico just as freely as they ever went into any of the Territories of the United States, bought what property they desired, paying the owners their price for it, and set on foot immense enterprises for industry and production. The result is that the Porto Ricans are not only prosperous and happy, but they have been so from the first occupancy of the island by the American troops. There has never been the slightest abatement in the good feeling of the Porto Ricans towards the United States.

There has never been any objection to the exploitation of their resources by American capital, and the investment of American money in that island. All has been open, above-board; Americans have gone in, have paid their way, and have given the island a prosperity undreamed of theretofore. But what a different policy we have pursued towards the Philippines! We have given notice to American enterprise and American capital that the Philippines would afford no ground for exploitation; that the Philippines were for the Filipinos, and Americans who invested money in those islands not only did so at their own risk, but under the shadow of the displeasure of the American Government, and the discouragement embodied in our laws, which forbids American investment so far as possible. The result is that American sentiment and American enterprise have been laboring under a terrible handicap in the Philippines. We have not only made small progress there so far as business, industry, and development are concerned, but we have been expressly ruled out by our own laws and Government.

There is not the slightest doubt in our minds that if the Philippines had been treated the same way that Porto Rico has been treated, there would have been precisely the same result in both cases, and that result confirming the people in their attachment to the United States, its institutions, and fostering prosperity and content. We do not believe that there would have been any war with the Filipinos if there had been the same sort of friendliness on our own part manifested towards American occupancy and American development in the Philippines that was so manifest in Porto Rico. But our Government seemed to turn the cold shoulder on the Philippines from the first, to rate them as a place unfriendly or alien in locality and community, not fit to be American and yet ruling out the best possible means of making them American. If we had opened the door to American enterprise and investment in the Philippines prior to the Aguinaldo embeute, and had given Aguinaldo and all concerned the proper notice that no foolishness by way of creating an independent and hostile government would be permitted, there would have been no war between the American troops and the Filipinos. But our officials in the Philippines gave a seeming consent to the organization of the Aguinaldo government by looking quietly on while it was forming, without giving a word of warning; indeed they were not sure they could warn. The war was quite naturally taken by the Filipino people as American consent to their independence. But, of course, we did not mean that, although our non-action seemed to mean it. Our dilemma, however, in preventing the acquisition of land and the exploitation of the natural resources of the Philippine island by Americans gave the Filipino people from the first to understand that we did not intend it for an American community, and that we intended to release our sovereignty at such time as it pleased us. The result has been a tentative condition in the Philippines from the first, that has been antagonistic to American ideas, and that has prevented the formation of a real American sentiment; for the Americans had reason to distrust any permanent tenure of occupancy; they were barred from investing their money in Philippine property and building up big centers of industry, except under impracticable limitations. We are confident that if the same should be let down and opportunity for American investment and development in the Philippines were opened precisely as they were opened in Porto Rico, the like results that have prevailed in our occupancy of Porto Rico would presently prevail also in the Philippines; and there would be in that archipelago as great a development, as friendly a sentiment, and as united a co-operation between Americans and Filipinos as there has been from the first between Americans and Porto Ricans.

There has been this spectacular difference between the two cases all the time, and that spectacular difference will remain just as long as the difference in treatment is continued.

Keith-O'Brien Company
Boys' \$6.00 to \$16.00 Hand Tailored Suits and Overcoats **Half Price**
The Final and Best Bargains of the Whole Season
Are Ready for You Here Friday and Saturday

Boys' Suits Made by Ivan Frank & Co., one of the best manufacturers of boys' clothing in the country. This price is less than cost on every suit; a splendid opportunity to fit out your boy; regular prices, \$6.00 to \$16.00; every suit guaranteed all wool and guaranteed satisfactory.

Boys' School Overcoats HALF PRICE. Guaranteed all wool; have convertible and shawl collars; come in all desirable patterns and mixtures. Among them are the English walking coats with the Raglan shoulders. Regular prices are \$10.00 to \$18.00; ages 9 to 18.

Boys' Hats—Half. Beavers, velours and felts, in all desirable colors, mixtures and styles; values \$5.00; an opportunity you should not miss; all at half price.

Boys' and Men's Caps In the light spring weights; are regularly 75c; choice, 40c.

Boys' Coats and Reelers 33 1-3 per cent discount; ages 8 to 9; military, shawl and convertible collars.

Boys' Suits New spring patterns, with an extra pair of trousers; exceptionally strong values; special, \$3.50.

Boys' Corduroy Trousers Knickerbocker style, regular \$1.75; they wear like iron; special, \$1.35.

Boys' Night Robes Boys' outing flannel and muslin night shirts; made full and large; all sizes; special, 45c.

50 Per Cent Discount on any Men's Bath or Lounging Robe.

Our Finest SHOES at \$2.95
Friday and Saturday—the last two days of the most successful shoe sale on our records; choice of any \$5.00 to \$7.00 women's shoes for \$2.95. Our \$5.00 men's special—equal to any \$6.00 shoe sold elsewhere. Friday and Saturday, \$3.85.

Pattern Hats 20 ELEGANT Closing the Season at **\$5.00**
The passing of the winter season brings this wonderful low price on about twenty of our popular pattern hats—hats sold a month ago for \$25.00 to \$40.00.
25 trimmed hats ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$12.50; this Friday and Saturday for \$2.95.

CUT FLOWERS for VALENTINES
CORNER OF STATE and BROADWAY

GREAT BOOK BARGAIN
Five Big Volumes, \$2.35
Regularly Selling at \$12.00
CLIP THIS COUPON.
The Salt Lake City Tribune
EVERYBODY'S CYCLOPEDIA
DAILY COUPON
This coupon, if presented at the main office of The Tribune TODAY or TOMORROW, will entitle the bearer to one five-volume set of Everybody's Encyclopedia (regularly selling at \$12.00).
For \$2.35.
MAIL ORDERS, ADDRESS THE TRIBUNE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
The sets are too bulky to be sent by mail, but out-of-town readers can have them for the \$2.35, set to be sent by express, shipping charges to be paid by the receiver. OUT-OF-TOWN READERS need not wait until the days of distribution, but send orders any day of the week and shipments will be made promptly on the distribution days.

OREGON SHORT LINE TIME CARD.
EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 9, 1913.

Depart.	Daily.	Arrive.
7:10 A.M.	Ogden (Preston and Logan going, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, San Francisco, Elly and Intermediate points, Ogden, Malad, Pocatello, Boise, Ashton, Intermediate—(Montpelier going).	9:25 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	Ogden and Intermediate points.	10:00 P.M.
10:00 A.M.	Overland Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	6:50 P.M.
11:40 A.M.	Los Angeles Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	3:15 P.M.
1:05 P.M.	Overland Limited—Ogden, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.	4:45 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	2:05 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	Ogden, San Francisco (Preston and Logan, also returning).	4:50 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Ogden, Brigham, Cache Valley, Malad and Intermediate.	6:50 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago (Park City, Green River and West only, returning).	11:35 A.M.
6:00 P.M.	Motor, Ogden.	12:40 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	8:00 A.M.
	Telephone, Exchange 15. City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah.	10:35 A.M.

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People With Ready Money
Are always ready to seize opportunities. Have you ready money? Savers have ready money. Are you a saver? Ready days come—and pay days come. Don't be caught empty-handed. Start to get "Ready Money." Start today. \$1.00 will start you. Start here.

Utah Savings & Trust Company
Friend of Savers.
235 MAIN STREET
Where all the town Goes up and down.

ASSESSMENT NO. 3.
Hider Nevada Copper Company. Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of mines, Lander county, Nevada.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of Hider Nevada Copper Company, held on the 15th day of November, 1912, assessment No. 2 of one-half (1/2) cent share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, issued and outstanding, payable immediately to the secretary at his office, care of McCormick & Co.'s bank, corner First South and Main streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on Friday, the 15th day of December, 1912, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, the same will be sold on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1913, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the office of the secretary, together with assessment thereon, and expense of costs of advertising and expense of sale.
JNO. J. MORRIS, Secretary.
First publication November 12, 1912.
At a meeting of the directors of Hider Nevada Copper Company, held on the 15th day of November, 1912, the 15th day of December, 1912, the 15th day of January, 1913, the 15th day of February, 1913, the 15th day of March, 1913, the 15th day of April, 1913, the 15th day of May, 1913, the 15th day of June, 1913, the 15th day of July, 1913, the 15th day of August, 1913, the 15th day of September, 1913, the 15th day of October, 1913, the 15th day of November, 1913, the 15th day of December, 1913, the 15th day of January, 1914, the 15th day of February, 1914, the 15th day of March, 1914, the 15th day of April, 1914, the 15th day of May, 1914, the 15th day of June, 1914, the 15th day of July, 1914, the 15th day of August, 1914, the 15th day of September, 1914, the 15th day of October, 1914, the 15th day of November, 1914, the 15th day of December, 1914, the 15th day of January, 1915, the 15th day of February, 1915, the 15th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 15th day of May, 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